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HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES IN CANADA, 1916-1917

The dominion archivist, Mr. Arthur G. Doughty, who by the way now carries the honorary title of colonel, is at present in Europe making a careful survey of documentary material relating to the European war in so far as it relates to Canada and her effort in the great conflict. The dominion government has created what amounts to a national historical commission, although not at present so designated, which is charged with the duty of making "a complete survey of all the war activities official and semi-official of Canada" which it is hoped will provide "a complete and comprehensive key to all classes of public war records, to all the departments, branches, offices, agencies and localities where they originate and where they are to be found, and to the nature and inter-relationships of all the activities in the course of which they are produced." It is not the intention to attempt to collect these records, but inasmuch as they are accumulating in vast quantities, and their preservation will be a pressing duty immediately after the conclusion of the war, Mr. Doughty and those associated with him in the survey are to ascertain what measures have been taken to keep the records intact. Reports are to be made to the government from time to time. Those engaged in the survey are at present working in two groups, one under the direction of the dominion archivist, examining all the sources of material in Europe, and the other, under the supervision of Mr. Adam Shortt of the historical manuscripts commission, performing a similar duty in Canada. The Canadian war records office, under the direction of Lord Beaverbrook, is engaged in the collection of material relating to Canada's part in the war, and has the special duty of obtaining for Canada a series of war films of the activities of the Canadian army.

ACQUISITION OF MATERIAL

Since the publication of the last survey the dominion archives have obtained from the public record office in London transcripts of a number of valuable documents, as well as a collection of the

Shelburne manuscripts from Lansdowne House, and a series of documents from the British museum. Transcripts of records from the *archives nationales* in Paris have also been secured covering the years 1717 and 1763-67. Among many other interesting papers recently acquired for the archives from various sources on this side of the Atlantic are journals and other papers relating to the western fur trade, transcripts from the court house of Montreal covering various periods during the French régime, transcripts of the Lafontaine papers, a series of documents relating to Nova Scotia 1755-59, photostats of the Chalmers collection in the library of congress, consisting in part of correspondence between Governor Lawrence and General Monckton relating to the Acadian expulsion, and photostats of the O'Callaghan papers in Washington, consisting of letters from William Lyon Mackenzie, Louis J. Papineau and other leaders in the rebellions of 1837-38 in Upper and Lower Canada, to O'Callaghan, who seems to have had one of those amiable personalities which sometimes serve as a connecting link for a number of otherwise antagonistic elements. The archives have also acquired a series of letters and papers relating to Papineau from a Mr. Chapman of New Zealand.

The archives departments of the four western provinces of Canada are all doing quiet work in the collection and preservation of historical documents, but inevitably anything like an aggressive policy involving the expenditure of considerable sums of money must wait until after the war. In Saskatchewan the provincial archivist is carrying on the task initiated last year of obtaining from every city, town, and village in the province authoritative accounts of the beginnings and early development of each community. The material so obtained is being carefully classified and analyzed, and in the course of a year or two the archivist expects to embody at least some of the results in the form of a *Report*. Information regarding the rebellion of 1885; the various tribes and their relations with the whites from the days of the early explorers and fur traders down; and the romantic and stirring history of the royal north west mounted police, is constantly being added to the archives. A number of valuable documents bearing upon the history of the Blackfeet, and the taking possession of the western prairie by the mounted

police in the seventies, have been procured from the widow of the late Sergeant-Major Spicer, who was twenty-nine years in the force, most of the time in the Blackfeet country. An interesting project that the archivist has had in hand for some time is the collection of autograph letters and documents of men and women directly or indirectly associated with the history of Saskatchewan.

The archives department of British Columbia has similarly been adding to its documents of the fur trading era. Notable among the recent acquisitions are a number of records bearing on the founding and early days of Fort Victoria, several journals and logs of early trading expeditions along the northwest coast, and a mass of material illustrative of the activities of the Hudson's bay company in the west. The archivist has done a particularly valuable piece of work in collecting the old departmental records of the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, for these documents are indispensable to an accurate knowledge of colonial administration. Interesting sidelights on the same subject are afforded by a collection of personal and family letters written in colonial days by the late Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., formerly governor of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. Besides the manuscripts mentioned, the additions to the archives include a large number of engravings and photographs of pioneers and early scenes. A systematic effort is being made to photograph the historic landmarks of the province, especially the remains of the farms and establishments of the old Hudson's bay and Puget sound agricultural companies.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES, GUIDES, AND CALENDARS

An important bibliographical publication was omitted from last year's survey of historical activities in Canada. The dominion archivist issued as an appendix to his *Annual report* for 1915 a "Catalogue of pamphlets, journals and reports in the public archives of Canada 1611-1867." This catalog lists nearly three thousand printed documents relating to the history of Canada, probably the most complete collection in its particular field. It is accompanied by a very full index and a large number of facsimiles of title-pages. A small edition of the catalog was also issued in separate form, but is now out of print.

The late F. A. McCord compiled a *Hand-book of Canadian dates* many years ago. It was published in 1888 and has long been out of print. In spite of its many limitations, this little book of reference was so useful to students that it has been hoped that someone would be unselfish and persevering enough to make it the basis for a more complete work. This has now been done by Francis J. Audet, of the Canadian archives, whose *Canadian historical dates and events 1492-1915*, a volume of about 250 pages, will take its place as a standard book of reference on Canadian history. As chief of the index division of the archives Mr. Audet had exceptional opportunities for not only correcting many errors that had crept into previous books, but also for including in his own work a great deal of historical data not elsewhere available.

The forthcoming *Final report on the Lake of the Woods reference*, now in press for the International joint commission of the United States and Canada, will contain a very complete bibliography of the Lake of the Woods region, including its exploration and early history, the fur trade, and later development. Reverend Father Hugolin has issued another volume of the bibliography of publications of the Franciscans in Canada, *Inventaire des revues, livres, brochures et autres écrits publiés par les Franciscains du Canada de 1890 à 1915*. Two recent bibliographies of the works of French-Canadian historians are *Carnet bibliographie des publications de M. l'Abbé Auguste Gosselin*, and the bibliography appended to M. Malchelosse's biographical sketch of Benjamin Sulte, *Cinquante-six ans de vie littéraire*. There is in preparation an elaborate catalog in several volumes of the collection of pictures relating to the history of Canada, made by the well-known Toronto collector, John Row Robertson, and now in the Toronto public library. Mr. Robert J. Long of East Orange, New Jersey, who is by birth a Nova Scotian, is preparing a *Bibliography of Nova Scotia* which will include about one thousand names of authors and four thousand titles. The bibliography obviously aims at completeness rather than selection. At the same time an astonishing number of comparatively well-known writers first saw the light in the Canadian province down by the sea.

PUBLICATION OF SOURCE MATERIAL

While the dominion archives is still busily engaged in the collection of documentary material relating to the history of Canada, it has been unable to do much in the way of publication since the issue of the last *Report* referred to in the survey for 1915-1916. In addition to other difficulties, the archives staff is at present very short-handed, several members being on active service in connection with the war. The preparation of material for the forthcoming *Report* has been so seriously delayed that it is impossible at this time to give even an outline of what the *Report* will contain, beyond the statement that it will probably include a collection of documents supplementing the ordinances published last year. The archivist intends to republish within the next few months the first two volumes of *Documents relating to the constitutional history of Canada*.

The Ontario bureau of archives has been very active during the year and has to its credit two volumes of great historical value. One brings the publication of the journals of the legislative assembly down to the year 1824, and the other, complementary to it, the journals of the legislative council, and completes the manuscript series of the Upper Canada journals, as from 1825 down printed copies, though rare, are accessible and obtainable. The series of Ontario archives *Reports* begun in 1909 covers the proceedings of both branches of the legislature of Upper Canada from 1792 with the exception of those for a few of the intervening years, the originals of which are missing. The series consists of seven volumes which contain data of the utmost importance and value in connection with the early history of Ontario, and are proving a veritable mine of unworked ore to the student as well as to the general reader. The two latest volumes deal with a period of great interest in the legislative history of Upper Canada and contain a good deal of information regarding the trade relations between Ontario and Quebec, that even at this interval of time is not lacking in interest. The volume devoted to the journals of the legislative assembly is unusually large and is furnished with an exhaustive and excellent index, for which the reader will feel grateful. It is understood that the bureau has material for about five vol-

umes in hand ranging over a variety of subjects, which will appear in due course.

The archives department of British Columbia has several bulletins now in the printer's hands, and others in the course of preparation. These include a series of letters by Sir James Douglas; papers relating to the convening of the first house of assembly in 1856; the journal of the trading ship *Ruby*, Captain Charles Bishop (1794-96); and the journal of Dr. Archibald Menzies, surgeon and naturalist to Captain George Vancouver's expedition of 1792-95 and one of the first trained observers to report upon the fauna and flora of the northwest coast.

A certain amount of source material has been published in the transactions of various Canadian historical societies. Among others may be noted a reprint of "The constitutional debate in the legislative assembly (Upper Canada) of 1836," with an introduction by William Renwick Riddell in the *Papers and records* of the Lennox and Addington historical society, volumes vii and viii; "Gleanings from the sheriff's records" in the *Transactions* of the London and Middlesex historical society; a collection of documents published under the general title "Family history and reminiscences of early settlers" in the *Publications* of the Niagara historical society; and two documentary articles in the *Annual report* of the Thunder Bay historical society, "Fort William's early newspapers," and "Fort William in the middle of the XIX century." A good deal of valuable material relating to the early history of Canada is also contained in the first three numbers of the *Manuscripts from the Burton historical collection*, collected and published by C. M. Burton of Detroit and edited by his daughter, M. Agnes Burton.

MEETINGS AND PUBLISHED TRANSACTIONS

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Royal society of Canada was held in Ottawa May 22, 23, and 24, 1917. Special attention was given to the subject of confederation, the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Canadian dominion falling on the first of July of this year. The Royal society and the Universities' association of Canada, which was meeting in Ottawa at the same time, joined in a confederation dinner, at which addresses were given by the governor-general, the Duke of Devon-

shire, Sir George Foster, Rodolphe Lemieux, and several other men prominent in Canadian public life. Papers dealing with various phases of confederation were read before both the English and French sections of the society. The presidential address before the former section was by George M. Wrong, of Toronto university, on "Fifty years of federation. A look backward and a look forward." Other papers on the same subject were: "The federation principle as applied to the empire" by Adam Shortt; "The feeling at present on confederation in Nova Scotia" by Archibald MacMechan of Dalhousie university; "Difficulties with Newfoundland" by J. W. Longley; "Some origins of the British North America act" by W. R. Riddell; "Draft of an introduction to confederation and defence. A jubilee study, 1867-1917" by Lieutenant-Colonel William Wood; "A. T. Galt's 1858 draft of the confederation constitution" by O. D. Skelton, of Queen's university. The president of the French section, A. D. DeCelles, librarian of parliament, gave a paper on "Coup d'oeil sur la province de Québec, lors de son entrée dans la confédération." Other historical papers read before the English section were: "The contest for the command of lake Ontario in 1814" by Brigadier-General E. A. Cruikshank, completing his documentary history of this phase of the war of 1812-14; "The conflict of educational ideas arising out of the war" by President Falconer of Toronto university; "The pioneers of Jasper Park," an historical account of exploration and the fur trade in the northern Rockies, by D. B. Dowling of the Canadian geological survey; "The loyalists of Pennsylvania" by W. H. Siebert, a continuation of his series of papers on the loyalists; "Loyalists in arms" by Archdeacon Raymond, a sketch of some of the British American military corps serving on the side of the crown in the revolutionary war. Among papers read before the French section were: "A Chicoutimi et au Lac Saint-Jean à la fin du XVIIe siècle" by Monseigneur A. E. Gosselin; "Notes sur le Conseil d'Assiniboia et des terres de Rupert" by L. A. Prud'homme; "France et Canada, 1775-1782" by Benjamin Sulte; "Deux essais d'histoire: (a) La fée du château de Ramezay, récit héroï-fantastique canadien; (b) En marge de l'histoire du Canada: La Nouvelle France à l'arrivée de Frontenac (1672)" by Louis-Raoul de Lorimier; "Arrêts,

édits et autres documents les plus anciens de Montréal" by E. Z. Massicotte; "Essai généalogique et historique sur la famille d'Ailleboust" by Aegédius Fauteux; "Les Soeurs de Sainte-Anne à Vaudreuil, 1848-53" by Abbé Elie Auclair; "Les officiers d'état-major des gouvernements de Québec, Montréal et Trois-Rivières sous le régime français" by Pierre-Georges Roy; "Coup d'oeil sur l'histoire de la philosophie traditionnelle au Canada" by Monseigneur L. A. Paquet; "Armoiries et balsons" by Victor Morin.

The *Proceedings and transactions* for 1916, third series, volume x, were issued in the spring of the present year, and contain the papers read at the thirty-fifth meeting of the Royal society, as listed in the survey of last year.¹

The *Annual report* of the Ontario historical society for 1916 contains the proceedings of the society for that year, as well as the reports of the various affiliated societies, and of the historic sites and monuments committee. The *Papers and records*, volume xiv, contains the following papers: "Robert (Fleming) Gourlay" by W. R. Riddell; "The heraldry of Canada" by George S. Hodgins; "An election without politics" by J. Davis Barnett; "Arrivals and departures of ships at Moose Factory" by J. B. Tyrrell; "Captain Robert Heriot Barclay" by Miss A. Blanche Burt. Volume xv, to be issued in August, contains the following papers: "Canadian history as a subject of research" by Clarence M. Warner; "The Ridgeway semi-centennial" by Justus A. Griffin; "Robert (Fleming) Gourlay: reminiscences of his last days in Canada" by Mrs. Sidney Farmer; "Military register of baptisms for the station of Fort George, Upper Canada, 1821 to 1827;" "The last of the La Guayarians (Wellington county, Ontario) by the late C. C. James. A resolution of appreciation of the services of the retiring president, Clarence M. Warner, was adopted at the annual meeting. Mr. Warner, who has not only been one of the most active members of the Ontario historical society but also organized the Lennox and Addington historical society, has lately moved to Boston, where among other activities he has accepted the honorary position of curator of Canadian books in the Harvard university library.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Champlain society was

¹ *Ante*, 3: 208.

held in Toronto in the autumn of 1916, and the twelfth annual meeting in the same city in May, 1917. The *Eleventh annual report* has been published, and the *Twelfth annual report* will be issued probably before this survey appears. In spite of peculiarly difficult conditions due to the war, the society has managed to complete and issue to its members the third and final volume of Knox's *Journal*, edited by Arthur G. Doughty, and David Thompson's *Narrative*, edited by J. B. Tyrrell, the explorer of northern Canada, who it will be remembered also edited the Champlain society's edition of Hearne's *Journey*. Because of the practical impossibility of getting paper in England, where the publications of the society are printed, it is unlikely that any volumes will be issued this year, although several are in the printer's hands.

The Lennox and Addington historical society (Napanee, Ontario) has issued a double number, the seventh and eighth volumes of its *Papers and records* in one, containing a reprint of the "Constitutional debate of 1836" already noted. The second volume of the *Papers and addresses* of the Kent historical society (Chatham, Ontario) contains papers on "The Presbyterian church in Chatham" by P. D. McKellar; "Our storied past" by Katherine B. Coutts; "The Twenty-fourth regiment of Canadian militia" by Major James C. Weir; and "Municipal government in the county of Kent" by John A. Walker. The meeting of the Niagara historical society (Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario) in October, 1916, marks the completion of the twenty-first year of the society's activity. Its *Publication* number 28 is devoted to historical reminiscences, noted elsewhere. Among the papers published in part 7 of the *Transactions* of the London and Middlesex historical society (London, Ontario) are: "Pioneer politicians" by C. T. Cameron; and "Bench and bar in the early days" by the late D. J. Hughes. To the *Sixth annual report* of the Thunder Bay historical society (Port Arthur, Ontario) Peter McKellar contributes two papers consisting mainly of documentary material, and A. L. Russell is credited with "A brief history of Port Arthur harbour." The third and fourth *Annual reports* of the Waterloo historical society (Kitchener, Ontario) contain papers by James H. Coyne on "The Indian occupation of southern Ontario;" by James E. Kerr, "Sketch of the life of William Dick-

son;" by A. R. G. Smith, "Early history of Haysville and vicinity." A number of papers were read before the Elgin historical and scientific institute (St. Thomas, Ontario) during the last twelve months, but although of an historical nature, they all relate rather to the European war than to Canada. The same comment may be made as to papers read before several other of the Canadian historical societies, the members of which are in fact throwing so much of their energies into the various departments of war work that little time remains for the consideration of Canadian historical problems. The Lundy's Lane historical society (Niagara Falls, Ontario) has had in preparation for the past two years an ecclesiastical history of the Niagara district.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE

Among articles of an historical nature in the various magazines, the following may be noted as relating to Canada:

Canadian magazine (Toronto) : "The lost state" by E. Green, and "John Henry the spy" by C. H. Blue, both relating to incidents in the war of 1812-14; "Another patriot general" by W. R. Riddell; this, like the article by G. C. Wells noted in last year's survey,² relates to the rebellion of 1837-38; "First Canadians in France" by F. M. Bell; "Seigniories of the Saguenay" by H. Simard; "As others saw us" by L. J. Burpee; "Pioneer Canadian women" by E. P. Weaver.

University magazine (Montreal) : "Trans-Pacific trade with Russia" by L. D. Wilgress; "The testing of democracy" by J. O. Miller.

United empire (London) : "Canada and the West Indies" by Evan Lewin; "The necessity for a common imperial economic policy" by B. H. Morgan; "Imperial alternatives—aliance or union" by J. W. Barrett; "The integration of the empire" by Sir H. Wilson; "The empire and armageddon" by W. Lang.

Bulletin des recherches historiques (Beaucheville, P.Q.) : "Jean Deshayes, hydrographe du roi" by P. G. Roy; "Notes et documents nouveaux sur le fondateur de Montréal" by E. Z. Massicotte; "La Saint-Joseph" by Benjamin Sulte.

La Nouvelle France (Quebec) : "La province de Québec et

² *Ante*, 3: 211.

la minorité anglaise" by Thomas Chapais; "Un précurseur de la Trappe du Canada" by Abbé Lindsay; "Les Capucins en Acadie, 1632-54" by Brother Alberic.

Revue canadienne (Montreal): "Crimes et peines sous le régime français" by P. G. Roy; "Le projet d'union de 1822" by J. H. Lapointe; "Thomas Storrow Brown" by John Boyd (Brown was one of the leaders of the rebellion of 1837 in Lower Canada, now the province of Quebec); "Les bibliothéques canadiennes" by A. Fauteux. One may also mention here "L'intérêt sociologique de notre histoire au lendemain de la conquête" by Léon Gérin, in *Revue trimestrielle canadienne*.

Several articles in English and United States periodicals, bearing upon Canadian history, may also be noted: "Tercenary of the establishment of the faith in Canada" by A. T. Sadlier, in *Catholic world*; "Growth of nationalism in the British empire" by George M. Wrong, in *American historical review*; "Great Britain's bread upon the waters: Canada and her other daughters" by W. H. Taft, in *National geographic magazine*; "Language issue in Canada," in *Literary digest*; "Canada and the United States" in *Pan American magazine*; "Canada faces new problems" by P. T. McGrath, in *Review of reviews*; "Sir John A. Macdonald" by the Marquis of Aberdeen and Temair, in *Outlook*; "The Doukhobors in Canada" by Elina Thorsteinson, in the MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL REVIEW;³ and the following among many relating to Canada's participation in the European war: "Why Canada is at war," in *Quarterly review*; "Canada's two years of war and their meaning" by P. T. McGrath, in *Review of reviews*; "What Canada has done" by W. R. Givens, in *Independent*.

MONOGRAPHS AND GENERAL TREATISES

Probably the most important book of the last twelve months relating to Canadian history is E. M. Saunders' *Life and letters of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.*, in two volumes. A shorter biography is J. W. Longley's *Sir Charles Tupper*, in the *Makers of Canada* series. As Tupper's political life opened many years before confederation (1867) and extended down to the beginning of the European war, and as he was for more than

³ *Ante*, 4: 3-48.

half a century one of the leaders in Canadian public life, these authoritative biographies are invaluable to the student of Canadian history, especially in conjunction with the two volumes of his political reminiscences mentioned in the survey for 1914-15. Both Saunders and Longley were on intimate terms with Tupper for many years, the former as a political friend and the latter on the opposite side of politics. *Sons of Canada: short studies of characteristic Canadians* by August Bridle, sufficiently explains itself. One of the most attractive, as well as most authoritative books of the year is Arthur J. Doughty's *A daughter of New France*, an account of Madeleine de Verchères and the old régime in Canada. The edition is limited to one hundred and thirty-five copies, and the entire proceeds have been given to the Canadian Red Cross society. The frontispiece, a view of the old windmill at Verchères, is from a painting by H. R. H. the Princess Patricia. There are four other illustrations in color, reproduced from water color paintings, three by C. W. Jeffreys and one by George A. Reid. Other books of the past twelve months are W. R. Riddell's *The constitution of Canada in its history and practical workings*;⁴ a new edition of Sir C. P. Lucas' *Canada and Newfoundland*; Louise S. Hasbrouck's *La Salle*; R. B. Deane's *Mounted police life in Canada*; G. Sellar's *True makers of Canada; confederation and its leaders* by M. O. Hammond; a second volume of *Canada in Flanders* by Lord Beaverbrook, better known as Max Aitken; *Two years of war: as viewed from Ottawa*. This is a special issue of *The civilian*, giving some account of the war work of the civil service of Canada, 1914-1916. *The federation of Canada, 1867-1917*, consists of a series of lectures delivered in the university of Toronto in March, 1917, by George M. Wrong, Sir John Willison, and Z. A. Lash, K.C. *The new era in Canada*, edited by J. O. Miller, consists of a series of essays dealing with the upbuilding of the Canadian commonwealth by Stephen Leacock, Sir Edmund Walker, George M. Wrong, Sir Clifford Sifton, and other well-known Canadians. Editors, authors, and publishers give all profits to the Canadian Red Cross. One may note here also James Woodsworth's *Thirty years in the Canadian north-west*; Colonel William Hamilton Merritt's *Canada and national ser-*

⁴ To be reviewed later.

vice; and Walter A. Riddell's *Rise of ecclesiastical control in Quebec*.⁵

Among books in the French language may be noted *La colonisation du Canada sous la domination française* by Abbé Ivanhoe Caron; *Tableaux synoptiques de l'histoire du Canada 1500-1700* by Father Le Jeune, of the university of Ottawa; *Vie de Mgr. Langevin* by A. G. Morice; and *Trois légendes Franciscaines de l'an 1629, par le Frère Gilles* by Père Hugolin.

The war has stimulated interest in all questions affecting the relations of Canada and the other self-governing dominions to the mother country. Out of this interest have grown such recent works as C. H. Currey's *British colonial policy, 1783-1915*; A. B. Keith's *Imperial unity and the dominions*; A. E. Duchesne's *Democracy and empire*; W. B. Worsfold's *The empire on the anvil*; Percy and Archibald Hurd's *New imperial partnership*; Lionel Curtis' *Problem of the commonwealth*; and another volume, under the editorship of Mr. Curtis, *The commonwealth of nations*.

A publication of special interest to students of the exploration period in the Canadian west is L. A. Prud'homme's memoir on "Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de La Vérendrye, 1685-1749," published as volume v of the *Bulletin* of the historical society of St. Boniface, Manitoba. Chester Martin's *Lord Selkirk's work in Canada* deals in a scholarly way with the beginnings of Manitoba. F. W. Howay of New Westminster, British Columbia, has issued a pamphlet on the *Fur trade in north western development*. Two important articles on the history and exploration of one of the great northern rivers of Canada flowing into Hudson bay are Frederick J. Alcock's "The Churchill river" and J. B. Tyrrell's "Early exploration of the Churchill river," both reprinted from the *Geographical review* (New York). Another notable reprint from the same periodical is Otto Klotz's "History of the forty-ninth parallel survey west of the Rocky mountains." L. J. Burpee's "Restrictions on the use of historical material" is a reprint from the *Annual report* of the American historical association.⁶ That indefatigable worker, Judge Riddell, has recently published *The legal pro-*

⁵ To be reviewed later.

⁶ To be reviewed later.

fession in Upper Canada in its early periods, and a pamphlet enlarging upon certain aspects of the subject *The first law reporter in Upper Canada and his reports*. Rev. E. J. Devine S.J., is the author of a series of pamphlets dealing with the lives of five of the Jesuit martyrs in Canada, *John de Brèbeuf, Gabriel Lalemant, Anthony Daniel, Charles Garnier, and Noël Chabanel*.

A work of unusual interest to students of the beginnings of English-Canadian history is Clarence W. Alvord's *The Mississippi valley in British politics*.⁷ The western American historical societies and other similar agencies are publishing in their annual publications a great deal of material that is of value in connection with the study of Canadian history. In this connection may be noted *The new régime, 1765-1767*, edited by C. W. Alvord and C. E. Carter, as volume xi of the *Illinois historical collections* of the Illinois state historical library;⁸ *Frontier advance on the upper Ohio, 1778-1779*, edited by Louise P. Kellogg, *Collections* (volume xxiii) of the State historical society of Wisconsin;⁹ "British policy on the Canadian frontier, 1782-1792: mediation and an Indian barrier state," by Orpha E. Leavitt in *Proceedings* of the State historical society of Wisconsin;¹⁰ "The loyalist refugees of New Hampshire" by W. H. Siebert, in *Bulletin* of the Ohio state university; and articles in the *South Dakota historical Collections*, volume vii, by Doane Robinson and Charles E. DeLand, and in the *MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL REVIEW* by Mr. Orin G. Libby, Mr. Robinson and Mr. DeLand, on certain points in connection with the western explorations of La Vérendrye.¹¹ Two books bearing upon the history of British Columbia are *In the wake of the war cause* by W. H. Collison, and *Up and down the North Pacific coast* by Thomas Crosby.

The following doctoral dissertations relating to Canadian history have either been published during the past twelve months or are in preparation: *Historical antecedents of the unicameral system in New Brunswick* by J. E. Howe; *The Canadian consti-*

⁷ Reviewed *ante*, 4: 131-133.

⁸ To be reviewed later.

⁹ Reviewed in this number.

¹⁰ Reviewed *ante*, 3: 557-558.

¹¹ *Ante*, 3: 143-160, 368-399.

tutional act of 1791 by J. S. Custer; *History of the Canadian grain trade* by W. C. Clark; *The westward movement in Canada* by G. C. Davidson.

MARKING OF HISTORIC SITES

The *Annual report* of the Historic landmarks association of Canada, 1917, contains an important list, with notes, of "Some historic sites in Canada and Newfoundland." Attention is also particularly drawn to the notable event which took place on September 1, 1916, when H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, as governor-general of Canada, relaid for the new parliament buildings at Ottawa the same foundation stone originally laid on September 1, 1860, by his brother, the late King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales. The report of the committee on historic sites and monuments of the Ontario historical society, in the *Annual report* for 1916, records the marking in various ways of a number of historic sites in the province of Ontario. Good work is being done in this direction by many of the historical societies throughout Canada. One of the more ambitious projects is that carried out by the Women's Wentworth historical society of Hamilton, Ontario, which has succeeded in purchasing the site of the battle of Stoney Creek in the war of 1812, including the Gage homestead, headquarters of the American staff during the battle. An incident worth noting is the adoption by congress in February, 1917, of a resolution expressing the appreciation of the government and people of the United States of the erection by the people of Thorold, Ontario, of a monument to certain soldiers of the United States in the war of 1812.

The Ontario historical society is now waging a gallant fight for the preservation of old Fort York. In 1909 after a prolonged public discussion and negotiation the historic property was granted to the city of Toronto in trust and on condition that "the site of the old fort . . . shall as far as possible be restored to its original condition . . . and shall be preserved and maintained in such condition forever." It was provided that the grant should become null and void if the city failed to carry out the conditions. It appears that the city has violated the terms of the grant by the construction of a car line which

cuts into the ramparts in two places. The historical society is prepared to fight the city and hopes yet to preserve the integrity of the old fort.

Reference has already been made to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Canadian confederation by the Royal society of Canada. In spite of its preoccupation with the war many Canadian public bodies have found time to pay fitting tribute to the fathers of confederation and their handiwork. On February 7 a resolution was passed in the senate and house of commons for the appointment of a joint committee to consider and report on the matter of an appropriate celebration. As a result of this committee's deliberations, the dominion government issued a topical pamphlet, *The jubilee of confederation*, comparing and contrasting the Canada of 1867 with the Canada of 1917. The government also issued a proclamation inviting churches, sabbath and day schools, colleges, municipal authorities, Canadian clubs, and other associations, to coöperate in the working out of fitting commemorative services for the day. The provincial authorities were requested to arrange for a special celebration of the anniversary at the capitals of the several provinces. Appropriate memorial services were also to be held in London and Paris. Provision was made for the issuance of a commemorative postcard and postage stamp with appropriate design and legend representative of the work of the fathers of confederation. The dominion government itself on July 2 (the first of July falling on Sunday) arranged a ceremonial service in Ottawa, at which the governor-general dedicated a stone carrying an appropriate inscription, in the central stone column upholding the roof of the great entrance hall of the new parliament buildings.

ETHNOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

In his *Summary* report for the year 1916, Mr. E. Sapir, head of the division of anthropology of the geological survey of Canada, notes the fact that no further work has been possible in the preparation of anthropological exhibits because of the fact that pending the completion of the new parliament buildings the senate and house of commons are occupying the Victoria memorial museum and the hall of Canadian anthropology has had

to be closed for the present. A great deal of valuable ethnological and archaeological material relating to the Eskimo has been received from Mr. E. Jenness, the anthrōpologist of the Canadian arctic expedition. The Eskimo collection is a very extensive one and illustrates every aspect of the life and customs of the natives of Coronation gulf and neighboring regions. The museum has also secured a number of ethnological specimens from various sources, including Penobscot wampum colors from the far east and Lillooet and Tilgit specimens from the extreme west. The division of anthropology has also added materially to its phonograph records. The field work included the collection of French-Canadian folklore, two volumes of which have been prepared for publication. Among the manuscripts received are the following: manuscript book belonging to Cowichan Prophet, British Columbia; "Time perspective in aboriginal American culture" by E. Sapir; "Tsimshian and Iroquoian phratries and clans" by C. M. Barbeau; "Tahltan and Kas-ka tales" by J. A. Teit; "Malecite ethnology" by W. H. Mechling; "Dakota ethnology" by W. D. Wallis. Since the publication of the last survey the following anthropological publications have been issued by the geological survey: *Iroquois foods and food preparation* by F. W. Waugh, and *Time perspective in aboriginal American culture* by E. Sapir. The following memoirs have been completed for publication: "Tsimshian and Iroquoian phratries and clans" by C. M. Barbeau; "Social and religious customs of the Ojibwa of southeastern Ontario" by P. Radin.

The archaeological exhibits have been more fortunate than those relating to anthropology, the hall in which they have been arranged not being needed for the purposes of parliament. An interesting development in this department is the loan to the ceramic laboratory of the mines branch of a selection of specimens illustrating aboriginal Canadian ceramics to aid that branch in designing pottery made from Canadian clay, as part of a movement to promote the clay industries. The field work included the examination of Iroquoian village sites in Ontario. The monograph on the "Archaeology of Merigomish harbour, Nova Scotia" has been completed by Harlan I. Smith, the archaeologist of the museum. The cataloging of the archaeological

specimens has been brought up to October, 1916, and considerable additions have been made to the card bibliography of the archaeology of Canada.

During the year C. M. Barbeau contributed to the *Journal of American folk-lore* a very interesting article on "Contes populaires canadiens," and to *Le parler français* (Quebec) "Les traditions orales françaises au Canada."

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